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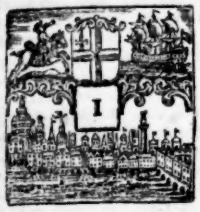
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY, January 4, 1746.

From my CHAMBERS.

I have lately receiv'd an Extract from a Letter, sent last Year from an *English* Officer in *Flanders*. It is in Praise of the DUKE, and being such, as is universally allowed to be just; I doubt not its being very agreeable to my Readers.



'Never could imagine any one Person endowed with so many amiable and admirable Qualities, so justly mix'd and tempered with each other, that none of them can be charged with the least Defect or Excess. His most undaunted, most ardent Courage is accompany'd with the exactest and coolest Judgment. He fears nothing, and yet is guarded against every Thing. Regardless of Danger to his own Person, he is anxious for the common Safety and Good of his Army. He is bold without Rashness, and compassionate without Weakness; *brave* to *conquer* an Enemy, and, when he has *conquer'd* him, would be as *humane* to *spare* him. So that none was ever more by *Nature* fitted and disposed to answer the great Character of the true Hero, which is

Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.

'Or, as *Horace* expresses the softer Part of the Character, to be

——— *jacentem*
Lenis in hostem.

'He is remarkably condescending and affable to all, and yet never loses the Dignity or Authority of his Character with any. He is chearfully obeyed, because he is heartily beloved. This is but a very little of what I could write justly in Praise of the DUKE of CUMBERLAND.'——

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE been often in Company with a Set of People, who seem to take great Pains to argue one another out of all Manner of Religion; being ambitious, above all Things, to be thorough-paced *Atheists*; denying the BEING that made them, and delivering themselves from all Fears of future Punishment from him.

One of their Arguments, which they have often used lately, and which I suppose the present Rebellion has given Occasion to them to urge, is drawn from the many Evils and Mischiefs which, they say, *Religion* has produced in the World, by making People *hate* one another, and then stirring up Wars that cause a vast Effusion of human Blood. They say, the Thing is an undeniable *Fact*, and that therefore their Arguments against Religion, producing these dreadful Mischiefs, is indisputably just.

In short, they would have *no* Religion, but would have it banished from all human *Society*, as an Evil, which ought not to be suffer'd. I, for my Part, have no great Knack at an Argument, and would be glad to see an Answer given to these Fellows, in regard to the Particular I have been mentioning; upon which if you would give some Observations, you would very much oblige

Your humble Servant,

And constant Reader,

M. R.

I Am willing, in Compliance with my Correspondent's Request, to say a Word or two, on this stupid and nonsensical, as well as impious and profane Argument.

There is nothing more incontestable, than that the Christian Religion, which they mean, and which they most heartily hate, is quite contrary to the Spirit of Enmity and Dissention, and an Enemy to strife Confusion and every evil Work. It commands every Thing that is conducive to the Peace and Harmony of the World, and were the Professors of it to breathe that Spirit it indispensibly requires from them, this Earth, instead of being a Scene of War and Discord, would be a blissful, undisturbed Region of Peace and Love.

It is plain, then, that *Religion* cannot be the Author of the Evils which the Argument supposes it to produce, because it can never give Encouragement to what it strictly condemns, and threatens most severely to punish.

'But Christians fight against Christians, and persecute and destroy one another.' In Answer to which I ask, Are such Christians *real*, or only *nominal* ones? They cannot be *real* Christians, because they are of a Spirit, the *Reverse* of which Christianity prescribes. Let not then *Christianity* be blamed, for Disorders, which they who are no *true* Christians are guilty of.

Apply the Atheist's Argument to *human Reason*, instead of *revealed Religion*; and then it will be seen in its true Light, or rather exposed in all its Folly and Weakness. *Men*, who are *reasonable* Creatures, are guilty of great Evils, and cause great Disorder, Violence and Confusion; therefore, according to the Atheist, we must *damn Reason*, as well as *Religion*, and charge every Evil and Wickedness, committed by *reasonable* Creatures, upon *Reason itself*. We must condemn it, as a very bad Thing, and insist upon it, that it ought not to be tolerated in human Society, if it was possible to extirpate it; or that if Men had no Reason at all, it would be better for the World. Is this *just*, or is it *ridiculous* Reasoning? If it is ridiculous with regard to *Reason*, is it not so with regard to the *Christian Revelation?*

If Men would make a *right Use* of their *Reason*, *no Evil*, but *great Good*, would accrue to Society from it. It is the *Abuse* of Reason, which causes all Violations of the Peace and Happiness of Society; and it is the *Abuse* of *Religion*, not the *true Belief* and *Practice* of it, which makes Men, who *call* themselves Christians, but *are* not so, and who have *Reason* as well as Religion to *guide* them, to do Things that are contrary to *both*.

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum is a very favourite Line in the Mouths and Writings of Infidels, which they might, were they disposed to argue against Reason in the same Manner and on the same Principle, alter thus, *Tantum* humana *potest* ratio *suadere malorum*.

I would observe that almost all Wars are carried on, not for the Sake of Religion, but for the Sake of *Ambition*; most Christian Princes having a much greater Fondness for the Extension of their *Power*, than the Propagation of their *Faith*.

I shall say no more on this Head at present, but leave every honest, impartial Reader to his own Reflections.

I am obliged, out of regard to a Correspondent, who has often assisted me, to insert a Letter of his, just receiv'd, which I should have been ashamed of writing myself; as it too much speaks my own Praise, and bestows too great a Compliment upon my Paper. He insists on my publishing it, and that, if I do not, I shall certainly lose a Correspondent; which, that I may not run the Hazard of, I shall trust to the Candour of the Reader, to excuse the Partiality of my Regard to the Writer.

SIR,

AS the present Rebellion cannot continue long, and there is all the Probability imaginable of its being ended in Favour of our present, happy Establishment; among other good Consequences, resulting from the Suppression of so great an Evil, I cannot help thinking that *one* will be, the Abatement of that Itch after Political Writings, which has, for some Years, been so warm and prevalent, as to make People indifferent towards reading Things, much more useful in themselves, and much more satisfactory to a thinking, reasonable Mind.

Every one would be thought a *Politician*, and great Pains have been taken to read, as well as write Political *Pamphlets*, and *Letters* in weekly Papers, to afford Topicks for Conversation and Controversy; by which Means the Tempers of Men have been sour'd and inflamed against each other, and Party-Principles have so engrossed their Hearts and Passions, that serious, *moral* Essays, many of which your Paper intended to oblige the World with, have been looked upon as Things Mankind were no Way concerned in, and beneath the Thoughts of *rational* Creatures.

Many of our Political Writers, after the Rebellion is over, will not find it worth their while, nor think it prudent, to be making weekly Declamations against the Administration of Government; but into what other Vein of Writing they will then fall, I cannot tell. As to your Part, the Design of your Paper all along was not to be political and abusive, but useful and inoffensive; sometimes diverting your Readers with Things of Humour, that could not vitiate and corrupt them; at others, affording them such grave, important Speculations, as could not fail, if it was not their Fault, of bettering and improving them. In short, you came out upon the same Plan, as that of your renown'd Predecessor; and when the Taste of the Age, now so much vitiated with Politicks, shall not have Matter enough to feed upon and gratify itself with that Way, we may justly expect that your Paper will be as much admired, and be of as much Service to the World, as yourself could either propose or wish.

I have ever esteem'd, particularly, ingenious Works, whose Author appear'd to me to be a Man of good Temper; but where a Writer seems to me a sour, morose Creature, I cannot help having a Distaste to his Wit, when it was satirical and scurrilous, tho' I know I should have lov'd and admir'd it, had it exercis'd itself on more agreeable and useful Subjects. I insist on your publishing this Letter, for if you don't I shall not give myself the Trouble of corresponding with you any longer.

I am,

Your sincere Friend,

R. T.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, Dec. 16. The Republick has resolv'd to raise three new Regiments, and we are actually making Levies to compleat the Troops come back from Lombardy, who are so much diminish'd by Desertion, that they will want about 6000 Recruits. Tho' it was reported Yesterday that Colonel Grimaldi had enter'd Bastia at the Head of 4000 Men, we now hear on the contrary, that Affairs grow worse and worse in Corsica; so that many People already reckon that Island lost to the Republick, after expending upwards of 40 Millions of Livres to preserve it: The Rebels seconded by the English Men of War, have taken almost all the principal Places in the Island, and, according to the last Advices, were besieging Calvi on the Land-Side, while the English attack it by Sea. As they have found Artillery, Arms, Ammunition and Provisions in the Towns they have taken, and as their Numbers encrease with their Progress, we are very much afraid that Calvi is already in their Hands; which will be no small Advantage to them; that Place being well provided with all Sorts of Warlike Stores, besides the Spanish Artillery that was sequester'd and laid up there, which the English lay claim to.

The Vaudois and Barbets, whose Numbers encrease considerably on the Side of Final and Savona, continue to make Incursions on the Republick's Territories, and

do us a great Deal of Miſchief. Several French Officers have paſs'd thro' this City in their Way to Antibes, going to receive the Militia that are to compleat the French Regiments in Lombardy. It is pretended that the King of Sardinia has iſſu'd a Proclamation, enjoining all his Subjects, from the Age of 15 to 70, to take up Arms upon Pain of Death.

Dreſden, Dec. 25. The double Peace between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, was ſign'd this Day by Count Podewils, Cabinet Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, and by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden.

The Baſis of thoſe two Treaties is the Convention concluded and ſign'd at Hanover the 26th of Auguſt laſt by the Miniſters of their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties. The Treaty with the Court of Vienna is quite conformable to that Convention, but more extenſive, there being added to it, *Firſt*, 'That the King of 'Pruſſia ſhall acknowledge the Emperor; and *Secondly*, 'That the Elector Palatine, who is included in this 'Treaty, ſhall do the ſame. Her Imperial Majeſty 'moreover confirms, in Favour of the King of Pruſſia, 'certain Privileges *de non evocando* granted to his Pruſ'ſian Majeſty by the late Emperor Charles VII. which 'concern the Provinces and Dominions poſſeſs'd by the 'King of Pruſſia that do not belong to the Electorate of 'Brandenbourg.

In the Treaty made with Saxony it is Stipulated,

'I. That all the Contributions which the Electorate 'has furniſh'd to the Pruſſians, down to the 22d of 'December inclusive, ſhall not only remain to his Pruſ'ſian Majeſty, but that the Elector of Saxony ſhall 'moreover pay a Million of German Crowns at the 'next Fair of Leipſick which is to be held at Eaſter, 'with Intereſt at five *per Cent.* from the Day the Treaty 'is ſign'd 'till the Capital is fully paid.

'II. That the Subjects of his Pruſſian Majeſty who 'are concern'd in the *Steur* of Saxony ſhall be punctually 'paid.

'III. That the King of Poland, as Elector of Sax'ony, ſhall make no Innovations in, nor do any Pre'judice to, the Proteſtant Religion in his Electorate.

It is likewiſe ſtipulated that the Men liſted by the Pruſſians, ſince they enter'd the ſaid Electorate, ſhall be reſtor'd.

Vienna, Dec. 25. Prince Charles of Lorrain arriv'd here Yeſterday from the Army. The Accommodation with the Court of Berlin enabling the Empreſs-Queen to employ elſewhere the Troops that ſerv'd in Bohemia and Sileſia. Orders have been iſſu'd for ſending away in all Haſte a Body of 16,000 Men to reinforce the Prince of Lichtenſtein's Army in Italy. This being communicated to the Count de Canales, the King of Sardinia's Miniſter, his Excellency declar'd to the Miniſtry, that if this Reinforcement could arrive in Italy before the End of February, his Sardinian Majeſty would engage to hold out another Campaign againſt the united Forces of France and Spain.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 20th of laſt Month adviſe, that the French Embaſſador had had a publick Audience of the Grand Vizir, and deliver'd to him the Anſwer of his Court to the Circular Letter whereby the Grand Signor offer'd his Mediation to the Chriſtian Powers for a General Peace. The Britiſh, Swediſh, Poliſh, Pruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſters had not yet receiv'd the Anſwers of their Courts to this Circular Letter. By the ſame Advices we learn, that there has been great Tumults at Conſtantinople, occaſion'd by the Defeat of the Ottoman Troops on the Side of Perſia; and they were on the Point of ſeeing a general Revolt, had not the Grand Vizir found Means to keep the People quiet, by diſpatching privately thoſe who were ſuſpected of ſpiriting them up to Rebellion.

The freſheſt Advices from Italy ſay, that Don Philip was within two Hours of Milan, with poſitive Orders from Madrid to make the Conqueſt of the Milaneze during the Winter.

Boulogne, Dec. 25. The 23d Inſtant 100 Tranſports arriv'd here from the Coaſts of Normandy and Picardy, and Yeſterday 100 more came into this Harbour. A few Days before the Burghers receiv'd Orders to prepare Quarters for a Body of 10,000 Men, being Part of the Troops that are to embark. The firſt Battalions of this Corps arriv'd here Yeſterday. An Embarkation is to be made likewiſe at Oſtend, where many Veſſels were expected for that Purpoſe from Calais and Dunkirk. After they have taken on Board the Troops deſtin'd to embark, they will come back to the Road of this Harbour, in order to ſail in Company towards the Engliſh Coaſt.——*Utrecht Gazette.*

Bruſſels, Dec. 30. Two grand Councils of War have been held ſince the 27th Inſtant, and Yeſterday a Draught of 26 Men out of every Company in Garriſon here, with the Regiment of Naſſau, Dragoons, and 10 Pieces of Cannon, were ſent to reinforce the Lines of Vilvorden. Theſe Movements have been occaſion'd by the Advice we have receiv'd, that Marſhal Saxe, after calling a grand Council of War, march'd out of Ghent the 25th Inſtant at the Head of a large Body of Horſe, and that all the French Officers had Orders to repair forthwith to their reſpective Corps.

Bruges, Jan. 1. We hear from Oſtend, that three Men of War, or Frigates, arriv'd there the 25th of laſt Month, being deſtin'd to take on Board the Artillery and Warlike Stores. All the Fiſhing-Boats and other Veſſels belonging to Blankenberg, Oſtend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, and even of all the North Coaſt of France, are to be employ'd in tranſporting 15,000 Iriſh and French Troops, beſides the Volunteers who have deſir'd to go upon this Expedition, and who are reckon'd to be about 5000. According to our Letters from Paris, this Embarkation is to be convoy'd by the Breſt Squadron, conſiſting of 16 Men of War, which was ready to put to Sea, and alſo by the Spaniſh Squadron, which is already ſail'd from Ferrol.——*Hague Gazette.*

Hague, Jan. 2. Their High Mightineſſes have reſolved to bring back from England the Body of Dutch Troops under the Command of Count Naſſau, as they cannot ſerve there, by Virtue of the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermond, ſince the Arrival of French Forces in Great Britain; and we are aſſur'd they are to embark in the ſame Tranſports that are to carry over the Heſſian Troops to England.

Baron Reiſchach and Count Roſenberg, Miniſters Plenipotentiaries from their Imperial Majeſties, had a Conference the 31ſt of laſt Month with the Deputies of the State; and we are aſſur'd their Excellencies declar'd to them, that the Empreſs-Queen would ſend a conſiderable Body of Troops to the Netherlands as ſoon as poſſible.

The following is an authentick Copy of the Convention concluded at Hanover the 26th of Auguſt laſt, between the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, which has been made the Baſis of the Peace between the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Dreſden.

1. The preſent Convention ſhall be kept ſecret until a Treaty of Peace in Form is drawn up between the King of Pruſſia and the Queen of Hungary, which muſt be done within the Space of ſix Weeks, reckoning from the Date of the former Convention.

2. The King of Pruſſia ſhall keep Sileſia, in the ſame Manner as it was ceded to him by the Treaty of Breſlau.

3. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall guaranty Sileſia to the King of Pruſſia, promiſing to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to get it likewiſe guarantied by the States General, who jointly ſhall alſo get it guarantied, and cauſe it to be included in the general Peace, by the Powers at War, and by the Empire.

4. The King of Poland Elector of Saxony ſhall give the King of Pruſſia an Act of Ceſſion of Sileſia.

5. His Pruſſian Majeſty engages to give his Electoral Vote to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany for the Imperial Dignity, immediately after the Signing of the preſent Preliminary Articles, and after Hoſtilities ſhall have ceaſed, and the Peace been ſign'd.

6. The Queen of Hungary and the King of Pruſſia ſhall mutually guaranty each others Dominions, viz. the Queen of Hungary all the Territories of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the King of Pruſſia all thoſe which her Hungarian Majeſty poſſeſſes in *Germany*.

7. Endeavours ſhall be uſed to make an Exchange of ſome Diſtricts of Sileſia that lie within Luſatia, againſt the little Town of Furſtemberg with its Cuſtom-Houſe ſituate on the Oder, which ſhall be given to the King of Pruſſia, ſo that neither of the two Parties may be a Loſer by this Exchange.

8. All the Priſoners ſhall be forthwith releas'd without Ranſom, and exchanged *bona fide*; the Sick and the Wounded ſhall be alſo releas'd immediately after their Recovery.

9. The Town of Coſel, with all its Fortifications, ſhall be deliver'd up to the King of Pruſſia immediately after the Signing of theſe Preliminaries, and likewiſe all the Cannon and Warlike Stores that were there when it was taken.

10. The King of Pruſſia and the Queen of Hungary mutually engage to ſtart no Difficulties, nor obſtruct in the leaſt the Commerce of their Subjects.

11. The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenbourg, and the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, ſhall be included in this Peace, and all the reciprocal Pretenſions occaſion'd by the preſent War between the King of Pruſſia and the King of Poland, ſhall be annulled and made void. The Electoral Palatine Houſe, ſhall alſo be included in this Peace, and be reſtor'd to the full and entire Poſſeſſion of their patrimonial Dominions. The Houſe of Heſſe Caſſel ſhall likewiſe be included in this Peace.

12. And in order to put an End as ſoon as poſſible to the Calamities of the War, the Moment the preſent Convention is ſign'd his Britannick Majeſty ſhall ſecretly diſpatch Couriers to Vienna, to preſs that Court to ſend Orders forthwith to Prince Charles of Lorrain to cauſe Hoſtilities to ceaſe in Bohemia, Sileſia and Saxony.

13. The preſent Convention ſhall be ratified by the King of Great Britain and his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the Ratifications in due Form ſhall be deliver'd on both Sides within the Term of four Weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible, reckoning from the Date of Signing this Secret Convention.

Hague, Jan. 4. The Pre-advice of the States of the Province of Holland, concerning the Satisfaction which France has inſiſted upon theſe ſeveral Months paſt, and very lately with Menaces whoſe Effects ſeem'd to be at Hand, does not only extend to the calling home the Troops which compoſed the Garriſons of Tournay and Dendermond, and which the Republick ſent over to England, but alſo to the Reſtitution of the three Ships belonging to the French Eaſt India Company taken by Commodore Barne, and all their Cargoes, without excepting any Thing, ſold to the Governor of Batavia. Their Noble Mightineſſes have reſolv'd upon both theſe Points, in order to leave France no Manner of Pretext for a Rupture, and eſpecially in Conſideration of the preſent Situation of Affairs in theſe Provinces and the Netherlands, which is ſuch, that we could not effectually oppoſe the Enterprizes of that Crown, tho' it would be of very dangerous Conſequence to let her make any further Progreſs on that Side. The Reſtitution of the India Ships is not pure and ſimple, their Noble Mightineſſes having added this Condition to it, viz. That the French India Company ſhall repay to our Company the Sum given by the Governor of Batavia for the ſaid Ships.

This Pre-Advice having been laid before the States-General, their High Mightineſſes unanimouſly approv'd of it, and diſpatch'd an Expreſs to M. Van Hoey, our Embaſſador at Paris, with Orders to communicate their Reſolution to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſters, and obſerve to them, that the Republick flatters herſelf, that after giving that Prince ſuch evident Proofs of her Deſire to keep up the Union and good Underſtanding ſubſiſting between them, the King will likewiſe contribute on his Part to maintain it. The State has deliver'd a Copy of this Reſolution to M. Saladin, Syndic of the French India Company, inviting him at the ſame Time to engage that Company to iſſue the neceſſary Sums for paying the Bills of Exchange which our Company has accepted for the Price of the Sale of the Ships. M. Saladin has repreſented, that he does not believe his Company will reſolve to pay the whole; but if ours will incline to an Abatement, he ſhall endeavour to prevail with his to perform whatever may be ſettled. From the Manner in which he expreſſes himſelf, it ſeems we muſt take this as a Favour, this Gentleman pretending that his Company ſticks to the Letter of the Treaties which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty claims the Execution of. However, as the Cargoes were ſold only at the Price which the Goods bear in India, which is no very conſiderable Object, and as the French India Company find beſides a great Advantage in this Affair, it is thought their Court will make them do that Juſtice which their High Mightineſſes demand for our Company, who had no Hand at all in the Infraction of Treaties, and therefore ought not to ſuffer for a Thing done without their Knowledge or Conſent.

Our Letters from Paris of the 31ſt of December ſay, that M. Chambrier, the Pruſſian Miniſter, has communicated to the French Miniſtry the Treaties made by the King his Maſter with the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden, and at the ſame Time given Aſſurances in the Name of that Prince, that this Accommodation ſhall make no Alteration in the Engagements and the good Underſtanding which ſubſiſt between the two Crowns, and which his Pruſſian Majeſty is reſolved to maintain. According to the ſame Letters, a Grand Council has been held at Verſailles, upon the Receipt of an Expreſs from the Pretender's eldeſt Son, who informs the Court of his Retreat from England into Scotland; and the Reſolution of the Council, in Conſequence of this News, was, to ſuſpend the intended Embarkation at Dunkirk; purſuant to which, the March of the Troops deſtin'd for this Embarkation was immediately countermanded.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 24. By a Letter from Inverneſs we are told that Lord Lovat is made a Priſoner, and that the Earl of Loudon is marching to Aberdeen with 2400 Men, in order to diſappoint Lord Lewis Gordon of his Levies in theſe Parts.

There is an Account that the Rebels divided in ſeveral Bodies, and that all had pointed their March Weſtward. The neareſt Party to this City paſſed Clyde Bridge, ſeveral Miles Weſt of Biggar, Yeſterday in the Afternoon; and the whole are ſuppoſed to join this Night about Hamilton.

This Forenoon the two Regiments of Foot and two of Dragoons, which were at Stirling, arrived in this City, and will be immediately follow'd by a very conſiderable Body of the Weſtern Militia.

There are certain Advices, that the firſt Diviſion of Marſhal Wade's Army was ſet out from Newcaſtle, and would probably reach Berwick To-morrow; the other Diviſions are taking the ſame Route with all poſſible Diſpatch.

They write from Sterling, that about 600 Highlanders were at Down; that the Militia in that County was complete, and poſted at the different Fords at the Head of the Forth; that on Saturday they had ſeiz'd at Airth a Magazine of 350 Bolls of Meal, ſaid to be deſign'd for the Rebels.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 28. The Trial Sloop of War, Captain Berry, Commander, which was drove aſhore ſome Time ago near Holy Iſland, and ſuppos'd to be quite loſt, is happily got off and refitted, ſo as to be able to proceed for the Nore in a few Days, the Captain having ſent to the Trinity-Houſe of this Corporation for a Pilot for that Purpoſe.

Cambridge, Dec. 29. A Subſcription is open'd here among the Students in their ſeveral Colleges, and ſeveral Thouſand Pounds are already ſubſcrib'd.

Laſt Week Mr. John Gatnage, and Mr. Humphry Smithies, Batchelors of Arts, were elected Fellows of Emanuel College in this Univerſity.

Laſt Week died at Batram in this County, ——— Bennet, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a very large Fortune.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Edinburgh to his Friend in London, dated Dec. 21.

'The Rebels have made a very precipitate Retreat 'from Derby, and were to be at Carliſle laſt Wedneſday 'Night; thoſe on the other ſide of the Forth are near '4000. Yeſterday they came within Sight of Stirling 'Caſtle, but with what View is not known. It is 'imagin'd the Rebels from England will take the Road 'from Carliſle to Annan, Dumfreis and Moffat, and 'plunder wherever they come; they will march to the 'Forth below Sterling, and be joined by Lord John 'Drummond's People from Perth, by which they will 'be a more formidable Body than ever: But as we hear 'the Pannick ſtill holds them, we hope his Royal High-'neſs the Duke of Cumberland will continue his Pur-'ſuit, and General Wade's Army march into Scotland 'by Berwick, and cut them off before they can join the 'Rebels in Perthſhire; elſe this Rebellion may be pro-'tracted into a great Length, which will totally ruin 'all his Majeſty's faithful Subjects in our Low Country, 'and diſtreſs England perhaps more than you in London 'imagine. This Country at preſent is in a miſerable 'way, a total Interruption of Trade, and no Circula-'tion of Caſh.

'If his Royal Highneſs comes here, it would do the 'utmoſt Service to his Majeſty's Cauſe, the whole 'Country wou'd join him, and it would infallibly put 'a ſpeedy End to this moſt wicked and unnatural Re-'bellion, he being the very Terror of the Rebels, and 'the Idol of the Soldiers and People.

By Letters from the Shire of Air in the Weſt of Scotland, we are inform'd, that many of the Pariſhes in that County have raiſed a Hundred Men each, to protect the Country againſt the Rebels. The Pariſhes of New-Wells and Galſton have aſſembled 220 Men, the Vaſſals and Tenants of the Earls of Loudon and Marchmont, who are exercis'd thrice a Week by two Soldiers. The ſame is alſo done by ſeveral Pariſhes in that Neighbourhood. On the 3d of December, there had been a Meeting of the Shire, on a Letter from Mr. Crawford, their Repreſentative, deſiring them to concert Meaſures for the Defence of Glaſgow, as it was ſuppoſed the Highlanders might return by Glaſgow and Dumbarton; the Meeting agreed to apply to the Juſtice Clerk, to uſe his Intereſt to obtain Arms, and to addreſs his Majeſty, to aſſure him of their Loyalty. The Earl of Marchmont's Steward having acquainted General Gueſt with their Proceedings, he has approv'd of them, and aſſured them, that if he could procure an Order from the Juſtice Clerk, he would immediately furniſh them with Arms.

Lieutenant General Campbel arriv'd in Scotland the 13th, and 'tis certain before this Time is at the Head of 3000 well-affected Highlanders. We hope Lord Loudon will be able to join him from Fort Auguſtus, and make a good Diverſion to the Rebels 'till the King's Troops can arrive.

Tueſday his Excellency Field-Marſhal Wade arrived at his Houſe in Burlington-Street, Piccadilly, from the North.

The ſame Day ſix Coaches and Six, fill'd with Rebel Priſoners, came to Town, eſcorted by a large Party of Horſe and Foot Guards.

We hear a Train of Artillery is order'd to be ſent to Kent and Suſſex, and the like to Eſſex and Suffolk; and that the General Officers who are appointed to command in thoſe Counties, accompany'd by proper Engineers, are to take a Survey of the Coaſts, reconnoitre the Country, and get Information from the Gentlemen who live there, of all the Rivers, Fords, Bridges, Bogs, Moraſſes, Paſſes, &c. that Redoubts or Intrenchments may (if thought neceſſary) be made in proper Places in Time, to ſtop and impede the Progreſs of the French, ſhould they land in thoſe Parts, 'till a Body of Troops can be aſſembled ſufficient to make Head againſt them.

'Tis likewiſe ſaid, that the Fortifications of Berwick, Carliſle, (as ſoon as reduc'd) and Tinmouth-Fort, will be immediately put into thorough Repair, and ſome new Works added to them, as they are Places of the utmoſt Conſequence to England.

'Tis alſo ſaid, that ſome ſkilful Engineers will be oblig'd once in two or three Years to viſit all the Fortifications in England, eſpecially thoſe on the Sea-Coaſts, to ſee what Reparations or Augmentations may be neceſſary, and make a Report thereof, that Proviſion may be made for ſuch Services.

The following Ships ſailed from the Downs, under the Command of Admiral Vernon, viz.

Monmouth	*Guns* 70	Badger	*Guns* 16
Norwich	50	Hornet	16
Ruby	50	Weazle	16
Faulkland	50	Hinchinbrook	16
Saphire	40	With 15 ſmall Tenders,	
Folkſtone	40	Privateers, and Cuſtom-	
Tryton	20	houſe Sloops.	

There are with Admiral Martin in the Downs,

Yarmouth	70	Princeſs Louiſa	60
Nottingham	60	And	
Tilbury	60	York	60

Under Commodore Smith, in the Swin,

Two Ships, each of	40	Four Yatchts	
Two of	20	Six Cutters	

At Spithead, under Admiral Stewart,

Royal George	100	Duke	90
Prince George	90	Sandwich	90
St. George	90	Shrewſbury	80

At Plymouth, under Commodore Moyſton,

Hampton Court	70	Princeſs Mary	60
Prince Frederick	70	Superbe	60
Edinburgh	70	Canterbury	60
Auguſta	60	And	
Defiance	60	Maidſtone	40

There is alſo a Squadron on the Coaſt of Scotland, under the Command of Admiral Byng.

Thomas Thornbury, Eſq; is appointed by his Majeſty Windſor Herald at Arms, and a Grant paſs'd the Seals Yeſterday for his Patent.

A Grant has likewiſe paſſed the Great Seal unto John Roberts, Eſq; of the Office of Receiver-General of the Poſt-Office.

The Right Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq; one of the Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer, has appointed Thomas Smith, Eſq; to be Chief Clerk in his Office, in the room of Robert Pennant, Eſq; deceas'd; Mr. Spicer to ſucceed Mr. Smith; and Mr. Price, of Delahay-Street, Weſtminſter, to ſucceed Mr. Spicer.

Laſt Sunday Henry Talbot, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſs'd of a large Eſtate in the Weſt-Indies, was married at Newington-Church, to Miſs Gordon, of that Town, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 6000 l.

Laſt Week died ſuddenly at his Lodgings in the City of Norwich, where he had been only three Days for the Benefit of the Air, the Rev. Mr. Whaley, Fellow of King's College in Cambridge.

Laſt Sunday died at his Houſe near Wellington in Hertfordſhire, Sir Willoughby Thornton, a Gentleman of a conſiderable Eſtate in Cambridgeſhire.

Laſt Week died at his Houſe in Northampton, Samuel Pennington, Eſq; Principal Regiſter of the Dioceſe of Peterborough, and Archdeaconry of Northampton.

Laſt Sunday died at his Houſe in Lawrence Lane, Cheapſide, Mr. Thomas Wright, an eminent Wholeſale Druggiſt, and Deputy of Cheap Ward.

The Lord Biſhop of Cheſter has appointed the Rev. Mr. Samuel Creed, B. D. to be Rector of Aſhton near Macclesfield, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

Laſt Monday, at a Court of Lieutenancy held at Guildhall, the Hon. Commiſſioners were pleaſed to order that all the Arms, &c. belonging to Papiſts in this City ſhould be deliver'd to the Captains of the ſeveral Beats in which they are found, and by them to be re-deliver'd to the Perſons who march on either the Day or Night Duty, as Occaſion may require.

We hear that the Grocers Company has paid into the Chamber of London One Hundred Guineas to the Veteran Scheme.

Thurſday ſe'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 46,675 and 32,015, 100 l. each.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 11,009, 1000 l. 4612, 500 l. 10,410, 12,636, 22,411, 42,835, and 23,242, 100 l. each.

Laſt Saturday ended the Drawing of the State Lottery, when No. 26,545 came up 100 l. and 18,068, as Laſt Drawn, 1000 l.

Monday Capt. S—d—k, of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, who was tried ſome time ſince by a Court-Martial for deſerting his Poſt at the late Siege of Oſtend, was brought to the Head of the Regiment on the Parade in St. James's Park, and after a Paper was read, ſignifying that his Majeſty, out of his great Clemency, had chang'd his Sentence of Death, which he had deſerv'd, to diſcharging him out of the ſaid Regiment and Army, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, Colonel of the Regiment, diſmiſs'd him there, before all the Officers and Soldiers, accordingly.

The Saltaſh Privateer, Capt. Powell, is arriv'd at Oporto from a Cruize, and has carry'd in with him a Spaniſh Privateer.

The Leopard, of Liverpool, with 170 Hogſheads of Tobacco, lately taken by the French, was retaken by the Durſley Privateer, of Briſtol, 17 Leagues to the South of Cape Clear.

The Proſperous Eſther, Milne, from Virginia, is arrived at Ilfordcombe. She was taken by the Heroine, a French Privateer, but ranſom'd.

The James, Capt. Butler, from Montſerrat for London was taken the 11th Inſtant, by the Biſcayan Privateer; and the Raven, Capt. Walker, of Biddeford from Maryland, was taken by the ſame Privateer the 15th Inſt.

The Patty, Beaver, from Antigua for London, is taken by a Spaniſh Man of War, and carried into Porto Rico.

The Pembroke, of London, from Jamaica, is taken by the Elizabeth Man of War, and carried into Breſt.

The Charming Sally, Dumareſque, of Boſton, was wreck'd the 20th Inſtant, near the Mount of Penzance: She was laden with Tobacco, Iron, Staves and Plank, and was taken four Days before by the Medulla Privateer from Dunkirk, and both driven into this Bay the 19th Inſtant at Night; but the Privateer being perceiv'd the next Morning was beat off by the Batteries.

The Amity, Wier, from Glaſgow and Cork for Virginia; the ———, Wilſon, from Jamaica, for Boſton, and the Crabb, Anderſon, from Jamaica for Briſtol, are all taken and carry'd into the Havannah.

Capt. Quay, of the St. George, from Barbadoes, is arriv'd at Fowey in a Cartel Ship, from St. Sebaſtians, and gives an Account of the following Ships being carried into Bayonne, viz. the Jaſon, Preſtly, from Carolina; the St. George, Quay, the Catherine, Harriſon, and the Phœnix, Newton, all from Barbadoes; the Elizabeth, Sword, from Ireland; the Anne and Fanny, Wilſon, and the Nottingham, Chappel, both from Virginia; and the Vernon, Banniſter, from Jamaica. On the 23d, the Cartel Ship fell in with the Dragon, a French Privateer, of 26 Guns and 300 Men, two Leagues off Scilly, bearing N. W.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Royal Oak, in Gibraltar Bay, Oct. 31.

'Saturday, Oct. 12, being on a Cruize in the Gut, 'and a little to the Eaſtward of Gibraltar, we gave 'Chaſe to a Spaniſh Ship, but Night coming on could 'not come up with her, by her getting in under the 'Land: All Night we lay off and on, watching of her, 'leſt ſhe ſhould come out and go to the Weſtward.

'The next Morning we found her close to a Spanish Town called *Estoponne*, under the Protection of a Fort. We immediately made all the Sail we could in Shore; but there being but little Wind could not come within Gun-Shot of the Fortification that cover'd the Ship, 'till Eleven o'Clock, at which Time we came to an Ancnor with a Spring on our Cable abreast of the Fort; and fir'd a Broadside into it, which they return'd with all the Guns they had. Immediately after we sent our First Lieutenant on Shore in the Barge, with a Flag of Truce, and demanded of the Governor of the Town the Ship we had chased in; which he refus'd delivering, and said he had protected her, and persisted in the same Resolution. Our Lieutenant came off, and by that Time the Nassau and Jersey had come in, the Nassau astern, and the Jersey ahead of us. The Lieutenant was no sooner on Board but they hoisted Spanish Colours on the Fort, and began to fire; but the Fire was so warmly return'd from our Ship, being right abreast of the Fort, together with the Nassau and Jersey, station'd as before mention'd, that with two Broadsides we silenced the Fort, dismounted some of their Guns, knock'd some of their Ambuzeers into one, shot down their Colours, and with our constant Firing from Twelve o'Clock, 'till Five in the Afternoon, we had laid level most of the Town. We had one Man kill'd, four Men wounded by the Enemy's Shot, and some of our Rigging damag'd. The Ship being haul'd on Shore by the Enemy, after the first Broadside was blown up, and burnt to the Water's Edge, as we imagine, by the Governor's Orders. At Half an Hour past Five we weigh'd our Anchor and stood to Sea with the Nassau and Jersey, &c.

'P. S. Since our Arrival here we have Advice from Cadiz, that the Spanish Governor of Estoponne, and several Soldiers was kill'd in the Action, and the Town much damag'd.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, Dec. 25.

'I can't help mentioning the great Success that has attended Admiral Vernon's taking under the King's Pay, and his Direction, the three Dover Privateers, whose Captains are known to be the best Pilots in these Seas, and their Vessels of the utmost Service on Account of their Drawing so little Water, not to mention the great Gallantry and Experience of the Commanders. And indeed that brave Admiral has made a most excellent Use of them, for they have taken and sent into Dover, five Galliot-Hoys from Havre-de-Grace, which certainly were to assist in the French Embarkation; and three large Shallop Fishing-Boats from Dunkirk to Calais, laden with Military Stores, such as Cannon, Field-Pieces, &c. two sunk, and twelve chased ashore, most of which have been since wreck'd; and a Vessel blown up, laden with five Pieces of Cannon, several Field-Carriages, above a hundred Barrels of Powder, &c. besides taking a Dogger-Privateer of 6 Guns, and 50 Men; in which last Action, Captain Grosvenor of the York, was shot in the Shoulder, one of his Lieutenants in the Throat, and several of his Men wounded, some of them mortally; but the French Captain, his Lieutenant, and some of the Men were kill'd, and many wounded.

'In this Engagement two other Privateers attack'd Capt. Grosvener, who notwithstanding, brought off his Prize very gallantly, tho' in a shatter'd Condition, and must have perish'd afterwards, but that the Tryton, Capt. Hill, another of the Admiral's Cruizers, took Capt. Grosvenor in tow, and conducted him safe into Margate Road; and also gave some Assistance to the Dogger that was taken, by putting some of the York's Men on board.——One Ship was chased on Shore by the Saphire, but was not effectually destroy'd, because the Pilot could not venture in nigh enough. I can with great Pleasure add, that by this Method, this brave Friend to his Country, has continually got positive Intelligence of our Enemies Views and Intentions, as to their Embarkation; and no doubt terrifies them from attempting to invade the Country which he guards.'

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 26.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. Letters receiv'd Yesterday by Express from Blichall near Carlisle, give an Account, that upon the March from Penrith thither, his Royal Highness the Duke had receiv'd the News of the Rebel Army having quitted that Place, and left in it only 3 or 400 Men, who, according to the best Intelligence, consisted chiefly of their English Recruits, and Gordon of Glenbucket's Men, commanded by one Hamilton. The King's Forces arriv'd within Sight of the Town the 21st about Noon, and Major General Bland had invested it on the Scotch Side with St. George's Dragoons, and 300 Men of Bligh's Regiment, with Orders to prevent any Passage over the Bridge upon the River Eden, which leads directly to the Scotch Gate. Major Adams with 200 Foot was posted in the Suburbs of the English Gate, to prevent any of the Garrison's escaping that Way; Major Meirac at the Irish Gate with the same Orders, and Sir Andrew Agnew at the Sally Port with 300. All the Horse, and the Foot Guards, were canton'd round the Town, at a Mile or two Distance. The Rebels who were left, made a Shew of intending to defend the Place, firing their Cannon upon every Body who appear'd in Sight of it. The Artillery from Whitehaven was expected to arrive in a Day or two at the Army, and it was proposed to have a Battery erected by the Morning of the 24th, after which it was not doubted but his Royal Highness would be Master of the Town in 24 Hours, in which he intended to leave a sufficient Garrison. The Rebels left their Cannon behind them in Carlisle, excepting three Pieces; and Major-General Bland had taken 16 Carts laden with their Tents.

From the London Gazette.

Annan, Dec. 21, *Eleven at Night.* The Rebels, to the Number of about 3000, came here last Night, and staid 'till Ten o'Clock this Forenoon, except about 4 or 500, who proceeded forward to Drumfries last Night. Amongst those who staid here were the young Pretender, the Persons stiling themselves Duke of Perth, and the French Embassador, as also Lochiel, Clanronnald, Glengarrie and Keppoch. Lord Elcho went last Night with the 400 to Drumfries, as did the rest this Day, intending as they gave out, to stay there 'till Monday next.

Another Body of the Rebels, of about 2000, march'd Yesternight from the Esk to Ecclefechan, and staid there all Night. The Mac Phersons were of this Party, and Lord Ogilvy was with them.

It is thought that those of them who went to Drumfries will march towards the Forth by Sanquhair, Douglas, &c. and those who were at Ecclefechan will march by Moffat, and join the others before they get to the Forth.

Annan, Dec. 23. The Rebels, to the Number of about 4000 (as is computed) went from hence to Drumfries on Saturday last the 21st Instant, and remain'd there 'till Seven o'Clock this Morning, at which Time they began to march, and had all left the Town before Eight. They demanded Two Thousand Pounds Contribution at Drumfries, One Thousand whereof was immediately paid, and, as a Security for the other, they have taken along with them two Gentlemen as Prisoners. They also insisted on One Thousand Pair of Shoes, paid nothing for Quarters, and did a prodigious deal of Mischief every where. It is said they march'd from Drumfries this Morning in great Precipitation, being alarm'd by a Report, that a Party of the Army under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was at Annan. We hear that the Rebels who went to Moffat, and were computed about 2000 in Number, had Orders not to march from that Place 'till this Day, and it is said the whole Rebel Army was to march North by Way of Douglas. The young Pretender, Duke of Perth, Lord Elcho, Lord Pitsligo, Lochiel and Keppoch, went by Drumfries; Lord Tullibardine, Lord George Murray, Lords Ogilvy and Nairn, went by Moffat.

Penrith, Dec. 23. The main Body of the Rebels was in this Town upon Wednesday the 18th Instant, when their Rear Guard, which consisted of about 1000 of their best Men, was driven out of the Village of Clifton by about 300 dismounted Dragoons, 12 of whom were kill'd and 24 wounded. As soon as the News arriv'd here, Orders were given by the Rebels to prepare for a March forthwith, and about Eight that Evening they set out from hence, and continued marching all Night towards Carlisle, where they arriv'd at Nine o'Clock the next Morning. The same Morning St. George's Dragoons came into this Town, and march'd on without halting as far as Hesket, eight Miles from Carlisle, where they continued all that Night and on Friday the 20th. His Royal Highness the Duke halted here with the rest of the Army on Friday. At Four o'Clock on Saturday Morning our whole Army march'd in three Columns towards Carlisle, his Royal Highness with the Infantry making the Center along the Post Road, and the Horse and Dragoons in two Columns, one on his Right by Armathwate, and the other on his Left by Hutton-Hall. They join'd on Carlton Moor, and took their Quarters in the Villages round Carlisle, which Place the Rebels left on Friday, having staid there but one Night to change the Garrison. Whilst the Highlanders were in this Town they were guilty of great Excesses; they broke open several Houses and Shops, took away great Quantities of Goods, and threw into the Streets and spoil'd or destroy'd what they could not carry off.

Blichall near Carlisle, Dec. 24. Only four Pieces of Cannon, of those expected from Whitehaven, being as yet arriv'd, it has been necessary to defer erecting the Battery against the Walls of Carlisle, which was propos'd to have been done this Morning, if the Artillery had come up in Time. In the mean while it is just reported here, that the Garrison of the Rebels is retir'd into the Castle.

Whitehall, Dec. 28. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Lieutenant General Henry Hawley to be Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in that Part of the Kingdom of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

Inverary, Dec. 22. Major General Campbell arriv'd here last Night, and proposes on Monday next to begin to march 600 Men from hence, in three Divisions, to join General Blakeney at Stirling. Four hundred and fifty Men have been raised in Campbeltoun, and are ready to march on one Day's Notice, for his Majesty's Service.

Dumfries, Dec 24. On Saturday last, the 21st, and the Day following, the main Body of the Rebel Army came into this Place with the Pretender's Son: On Monday Morning he march'd from hence with them, and proposed to lodge that Night at Drumlanrig. The Contribution imposed upon that Town was 2000*l.* in Money; 1000 Pair of Shoes; besides free Quarters; about nine Casks of Gunpowder; all our Arms, publick and private; Horse Furniture, Boots, &c. and every Horse that could be found in Town or Country. Several Houses have been robb'd and plunder'd by the Rebels, and they have been guilty of the greatest Outrages. They told us, that we had Reason to think ourselves gently used that the Town was not laid in Ashes. We have paid them near 1100 *l.* of the Money order'd to be rais'd, and Provost Crosbie and Mr Walter Riddell are carry'd off as Hostages, 'till the Remainder is remitted. They have levied the Excise, and intimated to us, that if we paid either Excise or Land-Tax for the future to any other than them, that we might be sure of paying it over again double. They shot a Tenant of the Duke of Queensbury's for running out of their Way, and not returning quickly enough at their Call. They order'd us to send their Baggage off after them, and at the same Time assured us, that if they heard that a Finger was moved against any one of their Stragglers, our Hostages should instantly be put to Death. The Damage done in this Town cannot be repair'd for 4000*l.* but that done in the Country is much greater.

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. The Van of the Rebel Army enter'd Glasgow Yesternight, and the Remainder with the Pretender's Son was to be there this Evening. They have made great Demands on that City as a Punishment for having arm'd and raised a Regiment against their Leader. Lord Loudon has got together about 1500 Men, and part, if not all, are march'd towards Aberdeen, where there are about the same Number of Rebels, under the Command of Lord Lewis Gordon. General Campbell arriv'd some Days ago at Campbelltoun, from whence he went to Inverary. The Number of Rebels at Perth, Aberdeen, and the Country about, are suppos'd to be towards 4000. Upon the Return of the Rebels from England the Militia were obliged to give up the Guarding the Passes on the Forth; and Yesterday Glengyle, with the Help of Floats (the Boats being all destroy'd) pass'd the Forth at the Frew, (where the Rebels formerly pass'd) and placed a Guard on this Side that Ford.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. Some Letters from the North mention, that the Rebels remain'd in the Town of Carlisle upon the 25th, and fir'd almost incessantly; that his Royal Highness had upon that Day received six Pieces of Cannon expected from Whitehaven; and that every thing was preparing for beginning the Attack upon the Place.

Whitehall, Dec. 31, *at Noon.* By Letters of the 28th Instant, just receiv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Army, there is Advice that they had then began to batter the Four-Gun-Battery of Carlisle with six Eighteen Pounders, and hoped to make a Breach fit to give the Assault by the next Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Margaret Dwight and Thomas Warland, of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, Potters and Partners.

Charles Lucas, of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, Dealer and Chapman.

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